



THIRTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING,
SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10,
1889.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

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AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE,
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CHILDREN'S

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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

Organized March, 1859.

Incorporated June, 1876.

PRESIDENT,	GILBERT E. HOOD.
TREASURER,	.	.	.	.	.	JAMES H. KIDDER.
AUDITOR,	.	.	.	.	.	HIRAM F. MILLS.
SECRETARY,	.	.	.	.	.	CLARK CARTER

MEMBERS FOR 1889-90.

ABBOTT, REV. E. C.,	KIDDER, DR. J. H.,
ALDRED, JOHN,	KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.,
AMORY, REV. A. H.,	LAMPREY, A. A.,
BARLOW, SAMUEL,	LORD, DANIEL W.,
BARRELL, WM. A.,	LYALL, JAMES B.,
BEACH, LAURANDUS,	MCALPINE, WM. T.,
BOYNTON, REV. F. H.,	MCAYEAL, REV. R. A., D. D.,
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN,	MCCONNELL, REV. I. H., D. D.,
BUELL, H. A.,	MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK C.,
BURLEY, E. T.,	MELVIN, N. P. H.,
BUTLER, A. E.,	MILLS, HIRAM F.,
BUTLER, FREDERICK,	MILLS, HUGH,
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.,	MOOERS, ELIJAH M.,
CABOT, GEORGE D.,	MOSES KIRKE W.,
CARTER, REV. CLARK,	PARKER, WALTER E.,
CHASE, REV. E. A.,	RAMSDEN, REV. WILLIAM,
CLARKE, FREDERICK E.,	RUSSELL, GEORGE W.,
CLARKE, BENJ. J.,	SARGENT, G. W., M. D.,
COUCH, HENRY J.,	SELDEN, GEORGE L.,
DUNNING, REV. C. U.,	SHARPE, ANDREW,
FORSYTH, JOHN,	SHATTUCK, JOSEPH,
GARDNER, REV. F. M.,	SHERMAN, WM. F.,
GARDNER, REV. J. A.,	SMITH, GEORGE A.,
GIBBS, REV. WM. E.,	SPOONER, REV. THOMAS,
HANAFORD, REV. C. H.,	STAHL, REV. PHILIP,
HARTSHORNE, W. D.,	STEARNS, A. W.,
HERRICK HORATIO G.,	STONE, ANDREW C.,
HOOD, GILBERT E.,	TYRIE, REV. THOMAS,
HORNE, J. H.,	WALLACE, REV. O. C. S.,
HUMPHREYS, C. J. R.,	WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.,
JEALOUS, F. H.	WOOD, REV. HENRY,
KEESE, REV. W. A.,	

OFFICE, 206 ESSEX STREET.

HOURS, 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held at the Mission rooms, 206 Essex street, Monday evening, October 28, 1889.

The old board of directors was unanimously re-elected, namely:

<i>President,</i>	.	.	.	.	GILBERT E. HOOD.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	.	.	.	.	JAMES H. KIDDER.
<i>Auditor,</i>	.	.	.	.	HIRAM F. MILLS.
<i>Secretary,</i>	.	.	.	.	CLARK CARTER.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read, approved, and ordered to be printed. The President and Secretary were directed to arrange for a public anniversary to be held in the City Hall, Sunday evening, November 10, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Lawrence City Mission: Revs. J. A. Gardner, C. H. Hanaford, W. A. Keese, I. H. McConnell, D. D., William Ramsden, Thomas Tyrie, and Henry Wood, and Messrs. H. A. Buell, E. T. Burley, A. E. Butler, John Forsyth, F. H. Jealous, A. A. Lamprey, and A. W. Stearns.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The public anniversary was held in the City Hall, Sunday evening, November 10, at 8 o'clock: The attendance was not large; perhaps because the day had been rainy. Prayer was offered by Rev. I. H. McConnell, D. D. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read, and an impressive address was made by the Rev. O. C. S. Wallace. In it he particularly commended the methods of the City Mission, urged a reference of all cases of begging to the office for investigation, and pleaded for a more generous financial support. The choir of the First Baptist Church assisted in the services by their excellent singing of appropriate selections.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIVED FOR SALARY FUND.

Oct 1, 1888, Balance on hand.	\$ 80 24
From Pacific Mills,	363 75
Atlantic Mills,	150 00
Pemberton Mills,	67 50
Everett Mills,	105 00
Essex Company,	150 00
Lawrence Duck Co.,	45 00
Phillips & Kunhardt,	25 00
Farwell Bleachery,	25 00
Arlington Mills,	100 00
E. Davis & Son.,	10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$1,121 49

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

5

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,121 49
From Stanley & Co.,	15 00
Lawrence Lumber Co.,	10 00
Russell Paper Co.,	20 00
Lawrence Gas Co.,	25 00
Merrimack Valley H. R. R.,	15 00
J. H. Horne & Sons,	10 00
Butler & Robinson,	10 00
Wright Manufacturing Co.,	15 00
Total,	\$1,241 49
Paid salary of City Missionary,	1,200 00
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1889,	\$41 49

RECEIVED FOR RELIEF FUND.

Oct. 1888, Balance on hand,	\$491 02
From United Presbyterian Church,	48 00
Second Baptist Church,	26 00
Free Baptist Church,	26 00
Trinity Church,	102 82
Grace Church,	69 22
Lawrence St. Church,	210 00
South Congregational Church,	20 00
Haverhill St. Methodist Church,	42 00
German Presbyterian Church,	15 00
Universalist Church,	75 00
United Congregational Church,	5 00
First Baptist Church,	42 00

INDIVIDUAL GIFTS.

Hiram F. Mills,	25 00
Mrs. W. E. Parker,	10 00
Choir of the Lawrence Street Church,	16 40
Samuel White,	10 00
E. L. Chapman,	10 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,243 46

REPORT OF THE

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,243 46
From Mr. A. W. Allyn,	5 00
Mrs. J. T. Trees,	5 00
Messrs. Taylor & Co.,	5 00
Mr. E. P. Poor,	5 00
Tabitha Society of So. Congregational Church,	5 00
Children of So. Congregational Church, .	1 18
C. A. DeCourcy,	5 00
From friends,	5 50
Mrs. C. A. Mooers,	1 00
Mrs. M. H. Jones,	1 00
G. W. Dinsmore,	1 00
M. T. Neville,	1 00
THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.	
Mr. E. P. Poor,	2 00
Mr. A. D. Marble,	1 00
Mrs. Wm. Oswald,	6 00
Kirk Moses,	5 00
A friend,	2 00
Miss Clara F. Prescott,	5 00
Dr. James Houston,	1 50
MONEY GIVEN FOR SPECIAL CASES.	
Rev. W. E. Wolcott,	27 00
Rev. A. H. Amory,	13 15
Rev. H. H. Leavitt,	10 00
Davis & Furber Machine Co.,	10 00
Congregational Church, North Andover, .	10 00
James Meek, and others,	22 00
Little Women,	10 00
John Fallon,	5 00
A friend,	50
Money returned by beneficiaries,	60 06
Money returned by Overseers of the Poor,	32 90
Discount on bills,	1 30
Total,	\$1,508 55
Paid to City Missionary,	1,357 29
Balance on hand,	\$151 26

Besides a large number of gifts of clothing and furniture from other friends, the treasurer has received a valuable case of remnants from the Arlington Mills; case of remnants from the Pemberton Mills valued at \$50; Christmas donation of groceries valued at \$75 from the Sunday school of the First Baptist church; clothing valued at \$20 from Bicknell Bros.; boys' overcoats valued at \$62 from the Lawrence One-Price Clothing Company.

The Ladies' Sewing societies have made garments for the Mission as follows:

Lawrence Street Church,	13
Unitarian Church,	20
Trinity Church,	20
Universalist Church, (comforters)	6
South Congregational Church, (comforters)	2
Grace Church,	15
"Little Women" of South Lawrence,	52

In conclusion I wish to call attention to the fact that for a series of years the contributions of the churches, with few exceptions, have been gradually falling off. The city has been growing, and there is a larger field and larger necessities to be supplied, but for some reason what used to be the main support of the Mission has been gradually weakening. For the last year the contributions of all the churches in cash have been less than \$700, while the corporations have contributed \$1160.

There is another fact to which I wish to call the attention of the churches, and that is their present dilatory manner of taking up their collections. Formerly the collections in all the churches were taken up the Sunday after Thanksgiving, so that the City Missionary could know what funds he could draw on during the hard winter months. But the past year most of the churches have handed in their contributions since the first of last May, so that the Mission has had to be run on the probabilities, or, I might say the possibilities, of the future, and today I do not think there are funds enough in the treasury to pay its debts. Shall we say unto the poor "Be ye warmed and fed," and not provide the wherewithal?

THIRTIETH
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Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In presenting the thirtieth annual report of the Lawrence City Mission I have had all the statistical matter printed on the programmes, in order that I might be at liberty to come without delay to the consideration of a subject, broad and difficult indeed, but of personal concern to each one of you. It is

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF POVERTY.

It may be that the outcry of distress rarely reaches your ears; it may be that you only at long intervals meet starvation and rags face to face. But does it not concern you that garments tainted with disease brush

against yours upon the sidewalk, that children contaminated with both moral and physical contagion mingle with yours in the school-room and on the playground, and that the disquiet of an increasing mass of wretched humanity threatens social earthquake in Lawrence no less ominously than in other crowded cities?

Your watchman, from his post of observation as Secretary of the City Mission, has for you a word of warning to-night. He would faithfully warn you to seek a prompt solution of these two great social problems, the cause and the cure of poverty. For poverty has a cause. It is not accidental. And there is a cure for it. Poverty is not remediless. But the cause and cure are of necessity related to each other; and the problem of cure can not be solved apart from the question of cause.

The cause of poverty is in part a question of fact; and it may be partially answered by statistics. Reference to the table in your hands will show at a glance that since the first of January 329 different applicants for aid have entered the office of the mission; that these were born in certain countries, possessed of a given degree of education, married or single, and judged to be in need from some one of ten different causes. But that table can not inform you, neither could you by brief inquiry discover for yourself, why these causes were operative in each instance. For example, 27 are reported to be in need because of having "no male support"; and yet you

know scores of women who are earning a comfortable living for themselves not only, but also caring for an invalid or a drunken husband, or for a family of fatherless children. Again, "insufficient earnings" is set down as the chief cause of need in 24 cases. But the table can not inform you why a dollar a day is insufficient to support one man with his wife, while in the very next house another family with two little children, is actually laying up money from precisely the same meagre income. And mere statistics cannot give you the reason why, during the recent protracted strike of the London dock laborers, there were fewer recipients of alms-house relief than is usual at the same period of the year in the same district. Even the rum-shops' largely diminished receipts, through the determination of the laborers to keep sober during the strike, would not explain this phenomenon. Neither would the generous gifts of private charity and of organizations affiliated with the dock hands' association. There was doubtless in constant exercise a subtle sentiment of economy, and a fine spirit of fraternal interchange of aid, born of the emergency, which made the whole population able to live on a little, with less suffering than is experienced in times of larger income, when patient self-sacrifice gives place to thoughtless self-gratification.

Turn again to the table you hold in your hands. It shows the nativity, education, marital state, and chief

cause of need of, and the decision concerning, each applicant at the mission office between January 1 and Sept. 30. It specifies ten different causes of need,—Accident, Imprisonment of the Bread-winner, Insanity, Insufficient Earnings, Intemperance, Lack of Employment, No Male Support, Physical Defects, Shiftlessness or Inefficiency, and Sickness or Old Age. But you at once perceive that these causes can not be mutually exclusive; for a person might be in need through “lack of employment”; but the “lack of employment” might be the result of a severe illness, a drunken debauch, or absolute laziness. Therefore, for the purposes of our present study, it will be better for us to group these ten causes of need under three chief heads; Misfortune, Laziness and Intemperance.

Under the head of Misfortune we ought certainly to put all cases of accident, insanity, physical defect, and sickness and old age; and to these we should also add a portion of those under the heads of insufficient earnings, lack of employment, and no male support. This would show about one-half of the cases of need to be caused by misfortune; and the other half would be divided almost equally between the two headings Intemperance and Laziness. The division is, of course, only approximately accurate, because, as before stated, the immediate causes are neither mutually exclusive, nor capable of discovery with absolute certainty. It requires a clear, and

deep insight to tell with precision what is the chief cause of need in a given instance, and to single it out from all other contributing causes. Indeed, only as various observers compare the results of their separate observations, is a just estimate possible of attainment. And this is one of the reasons for insisting, as the Charity Organization societies do, upon the imperative necessity for a free interchange of information between the central office and all other sources of benevolence.

Now, in order that you may see more distinctly the work of your City Mission, especially as it searches into the causes of poverty, and undertakes to provide a cure, you shall listen to the statement of a few cases of need taken almost at random from the records of the office, care however being taken to avoid needless or painful exposure of private woe.

No 2844 was a Scotch woman of good breeding, a church member, and one who had for years known the comforts of a good home. A series of family misfortunes, and a long and wearisome illness, had left her destitute and helpless. She called at the mission office, stated her case, and asked advice. She was ready to go to the poor house; but sought the missionary's counsel as to the place of her legitimate settlement. He provided for her immediate and pressing want, and brought the matter before the officers of the church (in another town), of which she was a member. The church

generously contributed for her temporary support; and this kindness, together with the friendliness of a few new acquaintances among the good people of Lawrence, so lightened her spirit that she gained health rapidly, and after a few months became able to earn her own living.

No. 2741 is an American woman in feeble health, who works to exhaustion in her attempt to support herself, her aged mother, and her two fatherless children. If she were able to work every day in the year, her problem of self-support would still be a difficult one. But she is often too ill to work for weeks at a time. Then it is that material relief must be supplied. Only by outside aid can the family live. This is a type of need frequently referred to your Missionary. Mothers with two, three, or even four, little children, whose father is dead, in prison, or a worthless vagabond, are constantly asking for advice or relief. To them entire self-support is an impossibility. Some such are aided by relatives; some by the Overseers of the Poor; and a few have to abandon the effort, and permit their children to be adopted by others, or else go with them to the almshouse. The City Missionary advises with all, supplements the aid given by others, and secures the co-operation of efficient agencies.

No. 2697 was a family of eight persons, of English parentage. The father was a chronic invalid, unable to earn a dollar; the mother was burdened with the care

of a little babe; the two oldest children were boys, one earning 70, the other 90, cents a day. Typhoid fever entered the house. The mother and three of the older children were prostrated. The baby died. Only one of the boys, the one earning 70 cents a day, was able to keep at work. This case demanded prompt, efficient and continued relief. The Overseers of the Poor paid the bill for the support of two of the girls at the Lawrence Hospital for weeks; one of our most skillful physicians gave constant and unpaid attendance on those who were sick at the house; the church aided liberally in various ways; and the City Mission provided an abundant supply of fresh milk so long as the invalids or convalescents required it. The family has since been aided to remove to another town where there was prospect that the children could soon earn a comfortable support for the whole.

No. 2807 was a little boy with deformed feet. He could not walk. His father was earning a comfortable living for his large family, but had not the means to pay for a surgeon's advice. The City Missionary in co-operation with the pastor of the family, the attending physician at the Lawrence Hospital, and the officers of the Boston Children's Hospital, secured proper treatment for the useless members; and soon the little fellow was joyfully moving about in his iron splints with good hope of obtaining the complete use of his feet.

No 2068 was an old Scotch lady, who, after a life of hard work for others, was overtaken by a distressing disease. There was no one to minister to her wants, or to relieve her sufferings, except as kind neighbors stole away from their own household duties to give a few minutes to her. Consultation between the City Missionary and the Clerk of the Overseers of the Poor resulted in her removal to the Hospital, to be cared for at the city's expense. There her distress might be mitigated, if it could not be entirely removed.

No. 2091 was an Englishman with wife and two children. The ill health of both parents had reduced the family to want. Here again a kind pastor joined forces with the City Missionary, first in providing food and fuel; then in finding jobs of light work for the man, and in loaning money to pay arrears of rent; and at last the night of want and discouragement dawned into a day of comfort, when a genial friend of the Mission secured the man a position at steady work suited to his limited strength. The loan has now been repaid, and the winter's supply of coal already laid in.

No. 2994 is a young Irishman who has become blind. He is in debt now on account of large expense incurred in the vain attempt to save his sight. His wife is bravely trying to earn a support for the two. The Missionary has already published in the newspapers a request for special donations to enable him to send this man to

Boston, and to pay his expenses there while he is learning a simple trade by which he may be self-supporting. The gifts have however come in but slowly; and the opportunity to help this unfortunate man is still open.

The relief work described in these cases is neither difficult nor disagreeable. It is rather an exhilarating joy to relieve genuine misfortune, and to pilot an endangered life out of the breakers of adversity. There is christian philanthropy enough in Lawrence, if it can be properly directed, to obliterate all such need under bountiful donations and with loving service. The cure of the poverty which results from Misfortune is easy. Homes, hospitals, charitable societies, and benevolent individuals welcome as beneficiaries all such as are needy from this cause. But the Missionary can not carry on this grateful work unaided. He needs your constant co-operation; and he needs your generous gifts of money and material. It costs money to meet emergencies: and much of the work here described is the meeting of emergencies, providing prompt relief while other agencies are preparing for continued aid. It is especially desirable that the churches, which have formerly given so liberally, should renew their support of an agency which is ever ready to join with them in relieving distress.

It is the want which comes from Laziness and Intemperance that sometimes makes charitable work difficult

and repulsive. Such poverty is as insatiable as a leaky tub.

No. 31, a fine looking, athletic, broad-shouldered, Irish American, 30 years of age, came to the office one chilly Saturday afternoon last November, and told a most touching tale of the destitution of his home, the result, he said, of the recent illness of himself and wife. The Missionary showed him from the records of the office that he was the husband of the most notorious and fraudulent beggar in Lawrence, the very woman referred to in the report of the Mission then just published. The man with wide-eyed and innocent astonishment denied all knowledge of his wife's methods, and professed to be greatly shocked at this revelation of her persistent begging. The Missionary tested him by meeting the emergent need of his family, and by a close observation of his conduct for weeks afterward. The result was a still clearer vision of the utter deceitfulness of both man and woman. Both are drunkards; both are liars; both are unblushing beggars; both can invent stories calculated to draw money out of the pockets of the hardest hearted citizen; and besides basely using the needs of their wretched little girls to arouse the sympathy of generous people, they vie with each other in squandering every available penny in gratification of appetite.

No. 3021 was a pretty German girl of 17 years, who

undertook to live in idleness on the gifts of the gullible. She remained in Lawrence about a month. Twice, she was reported to the Mission office, but not definitely enough to permit any action to be taken. At length she applied in person, and was at once recognized as the girl before reported. She was patiently and kindly heard. Then she was plainly told of the Missionary's suspicions that she was a fraud; but at the same time assured of his desire to give her every opportunity to show that she was honest, and of his determination to do all in his power to protect her from the dangers which thicken around a homeless girl. She was first of all confronted with the falsehoods she had told concerning herself, one of which was that she was a survivor of the Johnstown flood, where her father was drowned. Then the Missionary began a day of genuine detective work. By aid of the police and of several persons who had aided the girl, and by a peculiarly expeditious use of the telegraph, the leading facts in her history were secured; a messenger from her father, who was discovered to be living in Fitchburg, came before night to take her home, and a heedless girl was thus saved, at least for the time.

No. 1267 is a young man born in Lawrence, of Irish parents. He is capable of earning a living, and he has no one but himself to support. For two months past he has knocked about the city, drinking liquor wherever

he could get it, unwilling to work, but excusing himself on the plea that his clothes are too ragged. He is ashamed to ask for work while in such condition. The last time he was in the office he was literally in rags. But the Missionary refused to aid him. Within a year he has poured down his throat hundreds of dollars, part the savings left by a frugal father, and part the damages received from a railroad company for the loss of a finger. The gift of old clothing would not now make a man of him. A lazy spendthrift, from whose every pore steams the odor of alcohol, has no claim upon even the cast off garments of hard working people.

No. 3005 was a woman left to support herself and children while her husband was serving sentence for illegal liquor selling. Her friends told her story to the Mission office, and she was aided as judiciously as possible. But you will sympathize with the Missionary in his disgust at learning that she continued the illegal sales while drawing his aid, and while hypocritically professing abhorrence of her husband's crime.

No. 89 is a case of chronic criminal and beastly poverty. The ill-furnished rooms are filthy and uncared for. One winter's day the Missionary found the door wide open, out of which on his approach rushed a neighbor's cur which had been sharing a dirty crust with a crying baby on the cold floor. This baby is but one of six children, only one of whom is yet old enough to go

to work. The father never works unless compelled; and recently refused a job at ten dollars a week, which was conditioned on his keeping sober till Christmas, and was to be supplemented with the gift of a barrel of flour at that time, if he succeeded. This family is not only a constant charge to the city, but is educating its children to a life of begging and drunkenness. The little girls are sent out by their mother to beg from door to door; and are instructed to fill their baskets before coming home. Is it strange that the keepers of boarding houses occasionally lose a few potatoes or apples from near their kitchen doors?

It is the cure of such poverty that taxes the wisdom, the patience, and the love, of charity societies, and of christian philanthropists. I might reverently add that the wisdom and love of God himself are put to the test in providing a cure for this poverty. No cure is possible without the responsiveness of the patient. When, therefore, the patient persists in fatal indulgence of self, and will not come to the physician for cure, even divine love is foiled.

What then can we do? Is there any cure for the poverty of the lazy and drunken? There is doubtless a cure in individual cases, and it is the work of Christ's church to offer the gospel as the cure of the soul's sin. But the important office of all almoners of charity towards lazy and drunken want should be that of

repression. Criminal poverty is contagious. It should be treated like a contagious disease. Its spread should be prevented. To this end laziness should be starved into industry. God's word declares that "if a man will not work, neither shall he eat." But if you give alms of any kind, money, clothing, or food, to the unknown applicant at your door, you are encouraging laziness in every instance. Do not coldly turn away the applicant; but kindly refer him to the office of the City Mission. There his case will be thoroughly investigated, and if it is one of genuine need, it will be relieved. The story is told that in a certain village there existed a man too lazy and inefficient to be longer endured by his neighbors. Determined to scare him into activity they held an impromptu court, and condemned him to burial in the village cemetery. Stretched in his coffin, he was already nearing the grave-yard, when one of his neighbors relented, and offered a bushel of corn if the fellow wanted to start in life anew. The condemned man raised his head above the coffin's edge, and lazily asked, "Is it shelled?" The answer was "No." "Drive on boys!" was his response as he sank listlessly back. Men of that type come walking through Lawrence, able-bodied men who profess to be anxious to work, but who have spent two days in the short walk from Lowell or Haverhill. Some men of the lazy type live here. It costs more than it is worth to feed them. Every one

of them ought to be sent to a work-house, and compelled to toil. Then their children could be placed in decent homes or in institutions, where they could be saved from their parents' infection. Mr. Edward Bellamy's ideal Boston will not be visible in the year 2000, unless a prompt beginning is made in the direction of the complete suppression of laziness.

But what can be the remedy for that other wretched poverty, which is the direct result of intemperance? What but a suppression of intemperance? Women and children are ill-clad and poorly fed because the man of the house is a drunkard; or, worse yet, abject wretchedness beclouds the happiness of a family because the mother is intemperate. What force can put an end to intemperance? Holy patience, long suffering effort, and tireless love, do in rare instances reclaim and reform a drunkard. It is our christian duty to do more than ever of this work as we see the need increasing. But the reformatations are, as yet, vastly outnumbered by the new cases of inebriety which our saloons are rapidly manufacturing, The great mass of this wretched poverty is incurable so long as you permit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Last year you had voted to prohibit the trafic. You half meant what you voted; and your officers fairly interpreted your intention and kept the sales very closely restricted. Still your City Missionary had many a painful experience of the

ease with which temptation could approach a man whom he was trying to reform. The present year you are having an illustration of the vaunted high license. I need not tell you that the descent to hell is made facile for the drunkard's feet; and that you are taxed in pocket and in heart to relieve the distress of the drunkard's family. This tax upon property and upon kindness can not be removed except by a suppression of the liquor trade. You must first vote against the license of the business; and you must then see that the prohibition is enforced.

Were I here to deliver a temperance address, I might enlarge upon this suggestion. But my subject is merely the cause and cure of poverty. To cure misfortune's poverty, your City Mission advises generous, gentle, Christ-like *giving*; to cure the poverty caused by laziness, it suggests the commitment of adults to *compulsory labor*, and the placing of unfortunate children in thrifty homes; to cure the poverty resulting from intemperance, it recommends the *closing and sealing of the fountains* whence issue the streams of poverty, crime and death.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from Oct. 1, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1889 :

Total calls at the office	2220
Applications for relief	1245
Applications for work	230
Calls for consultation or advice	745
Investigations made	100
False address given	9
Cases found worthy	56
Cases found unworthy	35
Temporary work found	85
Permanent work found	10
Garments given away	790
Yards of cloth given	592
Pairs of shoes given	197
Hats given	46
Orders for provisions given	311
Orders for coal	108
Orders for wood	55
Orders for medicine	42
Rent paid	8
Transportation provided	46
Aided to enter institutions	13
Calls made by the secretary	576
Letters and postals written	451
Mission funds expended in relief	\$1,150 50
Mission funds loaned	103 63
Pemberton Relief Fund expended	404 10
Miller Relief Fund expended	117 60
Printing, stationery, and office expenses	112 55

APPENDIX B.

Several of the physicians of the city have very kindly offered their gratuitous services in cases which should be recommended by the City Missionary, and their kindness and skill have proved of great value. The Missionary desires to take this opportunity to announce again what he has already advertised in the newspapers, that he is at liberty to refer to an experienced oculist for free attendance any person suffering with diseased eyes, who is really unable to pay for treatment. Within the past six months this physician on the recommendation of the Missionary has assisted 17 different persons in 208 visits.

APPENDIX C.

Report of cases presented for consideration at the office of the
Lawrence City Mission during the first nine months of 1889.

NATIVITY.

United States, (white).....	108
United States (colored).....	4
Canadian.....	14
English.....	68
German.....	10
Irish.....	106
Scotch.....	17
Other countries.....	2
Total.....	329

EDUCATION.

Can read and write.....	214
Can read but not write.....	11
Can neither read nor write.....	104

MARITAL STATE.

Married couples.....	131
Widows.....	73
Deserted wives.....	22
Single women.....	25
Deserted husbands and widowers.....	19
Single men.....	59

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Accident.....	6
Imprisonment of bread winner.....	16
Insanity.....	1
Insufficient earnings.....	24
Intemperance.....	44
Lack of employment.....	67
No male support.....	27
Physical defects.....	7
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	13
Sickness and old age.....	82

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief.....	16
Should have temporary relief.....	156
Needing work rather than relief.....	67
Should have in-door relief.....	13
Undeserving	35
Not requiring	42

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST.—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD.—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be, *ex-officio*, Secretary.

FOURTH.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their position, and such as the society may impose upon them.

FIFTH.—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

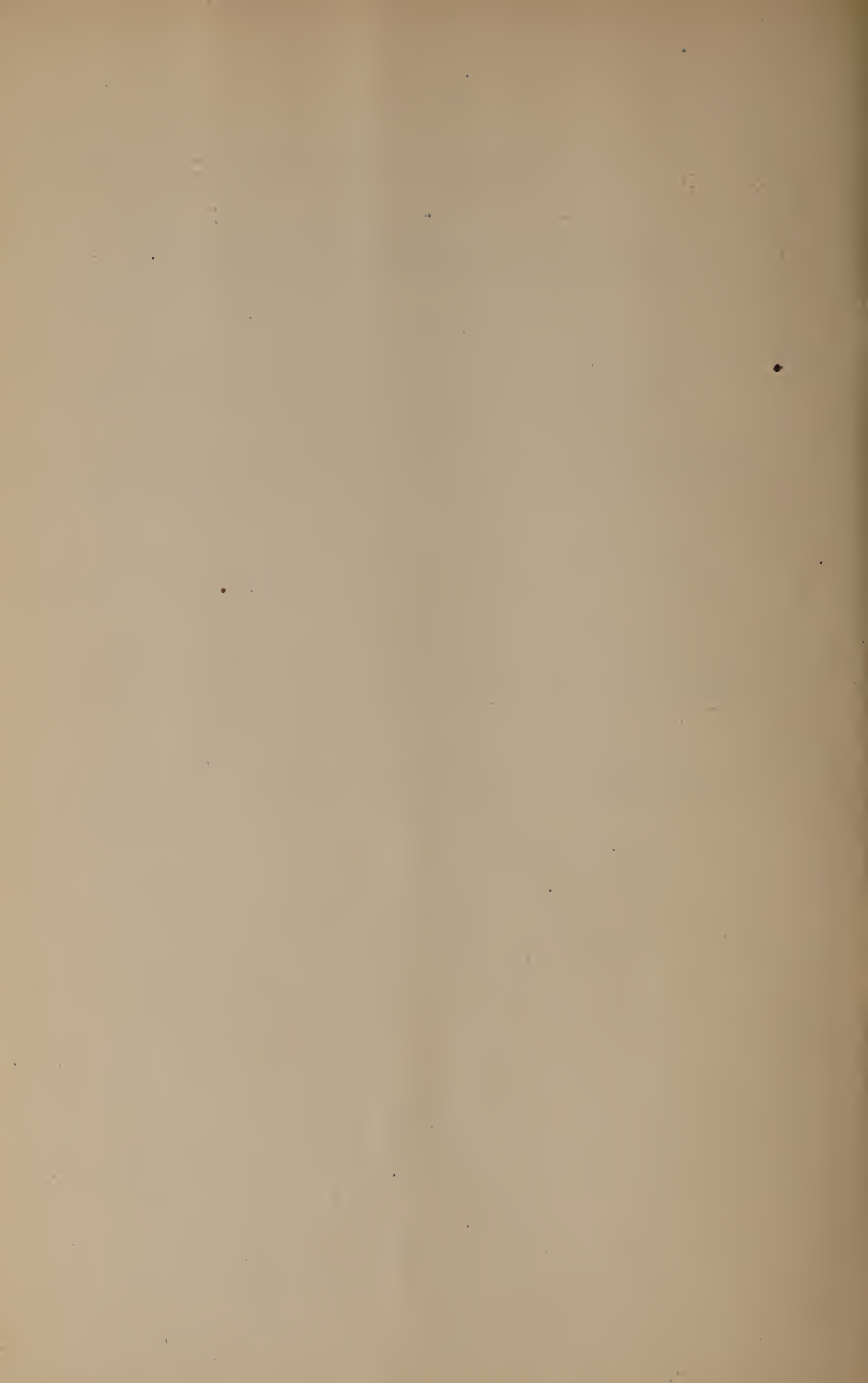
SIXTH.—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

SEVENTH.—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alteration being given in the call for said meeting.





“Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity.”

“The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical.”

“That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame.”

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of
for the purposes of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.